Angelo Paoli (Religious)

(1 September 1642 – 20 January 1720) – born **Francesco** – was an Italian Roman Catholic priest and a professed member from the Carmelites.

Paoli became known as the "father of the poor" due to his strong charitable outreach towards those who were poor and sick, for which he received praise from a number of cardinals and other prelates while living in Rome. This extended to his friend Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Tomasi and to popes Innocent XII and Clement XI who both offered him the cardinalate, which he refused.

Paoli's beatification was celebrated on 25 April 2010 in the Basilica di San Giovanni Laterano, with Archbishop Angelo Amato presiding on the behalf of Pope Benedict XVI.

Archangela Girlani (Religious)

(1460 – 25 January 1494) - born as **Eleanora Girlani** - was an Italian Carmelite Order professed religious who was known for her visions. Pope Pius IX confirmed her cultus and beatified her on 1 October 1864.

Eleanora Girlani was born in 1460 to a noble family of Trino, then in the Duchy of Savoy. Having been educated by the Benedictines, she had planned to become a Benedictine nun. However, on her way to the abbey, her horse refused to take her there. Interpreting this a sign, she instead became a Carmelite nun in Parma, and was given the religious name of **Archangela**.[1] She was professed in 1478.

Girlani was later elected the prioress of her monastery, and went on to found a new Carmelite monastery in Mantua.[2] She is remembered as a mystic who had a special devotion to the Most Holy Trinity,[3] and was reported to have the gifts of ecstasies, and miracles, including levitation.[1]

Widespread devotion and reports of healing arose after her death in 1494. Her *cultus* was confirmed on 1 October 1864 by Pope Pius IX.Her feast day is celebrated on 13 February.

Candelaria de San José (Religious)

(11 August 1863 - 31 January 1940) was a Venezuelan Roman Catholic professed religious and the founder of the Carmelite Sisters of Venezuela - also known as the Carmelites of Mother Candelaria. [1] The death of her parents in 1870 and 1887 prompted her to assume household responsibilities though in 1900 set her heart on aiding others in her area; this started in 1903 when she served as the director of a new hospital though she also tended to ill people during epidemics and conflicts that broke out over time.

Her beatification was celebrated on 27 April 2008 and was the first to be celebrated on her home soil; Cardinal José Saraiva Martins presided over the celebration on the behalf of Pope Benedict XVI.

Blessed Marie-Eugene of the Child Jesus

(2 December 1894 – 27 March 1967) – born Henri Grialou – was a French Roman Catholic priest and a professed member of the Discalced Carmelites of which he was a member since just after his ordination (24 February 1922). Fr. Marie-Eugene held several positions of leadership within his Order, and because of his responsibilities in Rome he travelled extensively visiting the different Carmelite convents and monasteries across the world. He founded the Secular Institute of Notre-Dame de Vie. He is also a noted spiritual author and wrote at great length on the Carmelite Doctors (see below his main opus: "I Want to See God"). He is considered amongst the most important authors of Spiritual Theology.
Fr. Marie-Eugene's life was driven by his devotion to Carmelite Spirituality and to the spreading it with great zeal. His motto in life was "Traditus Gratiae Dei" (Surrendered to the Grace of God). He ensured that Carmelite teachings and its Spirituality was promoted amongst the faithful. He was beatified on 19 November 2016 in Avignon, France. (read more) A video on Bl. Marie Eugene.

Blessed Baptist Spagnoli of Mantua

Baptist was born on 17th April 1447 to a family of civil servants to the Dukes of Mantua. He entered the Carmelites of the Congregation of Mantua at Ferrara as a young man and had a stellar rise in academics and administration of his order.

While not a poet of genius, he was a superb Latin stylist, imitating Virgil. His eclogues were used in European schools for a century and a half after his death as a model of style and he was quoted by Shakespeare, Boswell, and Nashe. He was friends with many of the leading Renaissance humanists, including the two Pico della Mirandolas, with whom some correspondence survives.
He made his religious profession in 1464 and served in many positions of responsibility in the community in addition to his literary work. Baptist performed a number of diplomatic missions for the popes; he was vicar general of his congregation six times and in 1513 he was elected Prior General of the whole Order. He was a renowned humanist who brought his richley varied poetry into the service of Christ.
He is the only Carmelite quoted in the works of William Shakespeare (Love's Labor Lost, Act IV, scene 2, line 95ff.) He used his friendship with scholars as an opportunity of encouraging them to live a Christian life. He died in Mantua on 20th March 1516.

Blessed Aloysius Rabatà

Born in Erice near Trapani in Sicily about the middle of the fifteenth century, Aloysius joined the Carmelites and became prior of the reformed convent in Randazzo. There he died in 1490 from a head wound, forgiving his attacker and refusing to reveal his identity.

Bl Aloysius Luis Rabata was a Carmelite priest and founder of the reformed monastery in Randazzo, Italy. He was murdered in 1490 in Trapani, Italy. Before he died, he forgave his assailant and refused to say who it was, for fear that the person would be punished. Aloysius was buried under the main altar in the church of the Carmelite monastery in Trapani. Some relics were transferred to Sicily in 1617 and others transferred to an urn on August 13, 1913 under the Altar of the Assumption in the Basilica of Santa Maria.

St Joachina de Vedruna de Mas

Joachina was born in Barcelona, Spain in 1783. She married the Spanish nobleman Theodore de Mas, a lawyer, with whom she had nine children. In 1816, Theodore was killed in the Napoleonic wars. The family then moved to Catalonia where Joachina became a Third Order Franciscan.

Ten years later, after ensuring that her children were provided for, the 42-year-old Joaquina retired to Vich, where she founded the Institute of the Carmelites of Charity. The Order spread throughout Catalonia, establishing houses for the care of the sick and the education of children, especially the poor.

Joachina was greatly drawn to contemplating the mystery of the Holy Trinity. Her spritual life was marked by prayer, mortification, detachment, humility and love. Joachina was a mystic who had the gifts of ectasies, levitations, and visions. She made her final vows to St. Anthony Mary Claret.

The last years of her life were complicated by a severe stroke. She died of cholera at Vich in 1854, was beatified on May 19, 1940, and canonized on May 12, 1959.

St. Joachina is the patron saint of abuse victims, those who have suffered the loss of children, people in exile, and widows.

Hilary Paweł Januszewski, O.Carm

(June 11, 1907, in Krajenki – March 25, 1945, in Dachau concentration camp), was a Polish priest, Carmelite friar of the Ancient Observance and Catholic priest, who was sent by the Nazi authorities to occupied Poland to the Dachau concentration camp, where he managed to survive until 1945.

Januszewski studied in Rome receiving a Licentiate in Theology in 1935 from the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas, *Angelicum*.[1]

In February 1945, in the course of a large outbreak of typhoid, Januszewski volunteered to serve those who were dying in an isolated makeshift building because, as he said, he was more needed there. He contracted the disease himself and died there.

Januszewski is one of 108 Martyrs of World War II who were beatified as a group by Pope John Paul II in 1999.

Teresa of Jesus of Los Andes

(13 July 1900 – 12 April 1920), born as *Juana Enriqueta Josephina de Los Sagrados Corazones Fernández Solar*, (Spanish: *Teresa de Jesús de Los Andes*) was a Chilean professed religious from the Discalced Carmelites.[1] Fernández Solar was a pious child but had an often unpredictable temperament for she could be prone to anger and being vain but could also demonstrate her charitable and loving nature; she seemed transformed when she decided to become a nun and her character seemed to change for her sole ambition was to dedicate herself to the service of God.[2] But her time in the convent was cut short due to her contracting an aggressive disease that killed her - she knew she would die but was consoled knowing she would be able to make her profession before she died.

Her canonization process opened on 23 April 1976 under Pope Paul VI and she became titled as a Servant of God. The confirmation of her life of heroic virtue on 22 March 1986 allowed for her to be titled as Venerable. Solar was beatified on 3 April 1987 in Chile after a miracle attributed to her from her native land cleared her for beatification while another miracle coming from Chile led Pope John Paul II to canonize her as a saint on 21 March 1993 in Saint Peter's Square.

Mariam Baouardy

(Arabic: مريم بواردي, or **Mary of Jesus Crucified**, 5 January 1846 – 26 August 1878), was a Discalced Carmelite nun of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church. Born to Palestinian Greek Catholic parents from the town of Hurfiesh in the upper Galilee,[1] later moved to I'billin, she was known for her service to the poor. In addition, she became a Christian mystic who suffered the stigmata, and has been canonized by the Catholic Church.

Her path to canonization solidified on 6 December 2014 with the recognition of a final miracle needed for her canonization. In the consistory of 14 February 2015, Pope Francis announced that she would be canonized on 17 May 2015; she was canonized at the Vatican.

JACQUES RETOURET

Carmelite priest and martyr.

Born to a family of merchants in Limoges (France) in 1746, Jacques was an educated man and was known as a lover of books.

He joined the Carmelites of the Ancient Observance (O.Carm.) at age 15. He was a priest, whose preaching skills attracted hundreds and earned him public acclamation. He was forced to cut down on his missionary obligations due to ill health.

During the anti-Catholic persecutions of the French Revolution, Jacques was arrested at the Limoges convent. He was ordered deported to French Guinea, imprisoned on a ship in the harbor of Rochefort, France, and left to die in 1794 aboard the prison ship Deux-Associés, in Rochefort, Charente-Maritime, France.

Together with his fellow Martyrs of the Hulks of Rochefort, Jacques was beatified by Pope St. John Paul II in 1995.

Euphrasia Eluvathingal

(born **Rosa Eluvathingal** 17 October 1877 – 29 August 1952) was an Indian Carmelite nun of the Syro-Malabar Church, which is an Eastern Catholic Church in Kerala. Euphrasia is said to have had a vision of the Holy Family, at which point the illness she had long felt ceased. She was canonised as a saint by Pope Francis on 23 November 2014 in Vatican City. Since the beheading of St. John the Baptist is celebrated on August 29, the feast of St. Euphrasia is postponed to August 30

She endeavoured to lead a life of constant prayer and of devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, becoming known to many people as the *Praying Mother*

The first reported miracle was curing a carpenter from bone cancer.[3] Thomas Tharakan from Anchery in Ollur, a furniture polishing worker, was diagnosed with cancer by the Jubilee Mission Medical College and Research Institute in Thrissur. Thomas was admitted to the hospital for one week. Later before the surgery, a scan by the doctor showed no sign of tumour, despite an earlier scan report showing clear evidence of a tumour. Thomas's sister, Rosy, later claimed that cure was the result of her prayer to Euphrasia.[4][5][6][7]

The second reported miracle happened to a seven-year-old child named Jewel from Aloor in Thrissur District. The child had a tumour in his neck which made it difficult for him to swallow any food. Doctors at Dhanya Hospital in Potta, Thrissur District, had said that this disease was incurable. As Jewel's family came from a poor background, their only option was to pray for divine intercession. After his grandmother prayed to Euphrasia, doctors noticed that his tumour began to shrink.[8] Dr Sasikumar of Dhanya Hospital examined him once again and found the tumour to have disappeared. Many other doctors examined the boy and stated that there was no medical basis for this event

Teresa Margaret of the Sacred Heart, O.C.D.

(15 July 1747 – 7 March 1770) was an Italian Discalced Carmelite nun. During her brief life of quiet service in the monastery, she came to be revered for her mystical gifts. She has been declared a saint by the Catholic Church.

The disease that had caused Teresa Margaret's death left her body very swollen and disfigured. Consequently, the nuns hesitated to have the normal viewing for the public. While the body was being transferred to their church, the disfigurement was found to have been reversed, and two days after her death her body was lifelike.[3] Seeing this, the Prior Provincial of the Discalced Carmelite friars permitted a postponement of her funeral for another 15 days. During this time, the Archbishop of Florence, several priests and doctors, as well as the populace of the city, came and saw the state of her body. Many later testified to the fact that the body was as lifelike as though she were sleeping, and there was not the least visible evidence of decay.[1]

In 1806, the prioress and nuns of St. Teresa in Florence attempted to promote the beatification of the mystic nun by publishing a biography.[4] The process was finally approved in 1929 and her canonization followed suit in 1934. Teresa Margaret is one of seven Discalced Carmelite nuns to have been declared saints. The other six are: Saints Teresa of Avila, Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, Teresa of Los Andes, Elizabeth of the Trinity, Thérèse of Lisieux, and Mariam Baouardy.

Her incorrupt body lies in the church of the Discalced Carmelite monastery in Florence

Blessed Frances d’Amboise

Bl. Frances D'Amboise was born in 1427, probably at Thouars, France. At fifteen years of age, she was married to Peter II, Duke of Brittany and crowned with him in the cathedral at Rennes

in 1450. She was widowed in 1457 and, not wanting a second marriage, she turned towards religious life. For this purpose, she built a Carmel for sisters at Bondon in 1463 following the advice of Blessed John Soreth, Prior General of the Carmelites.

However, she herself only entered the monastery in 1468. In 1477 she transferred to the monastery at Nantes, another of her foundations. The records show that, as prioress, she had a strong personality but coupled with a motherly understanding and considerable psychological awareness. Some of the inspired spiritual direction which she gave to her sisters has been preserved. To her is due the introduction of frequent communion (daily for those who were sick) and the fourth vow of strict enclosure. She died on 4th November 1485 and her last testament was the phrase which she had said most often during her life: "In everything, do that which will make God loved the more!" Her cult was approved in 1863 by Pope Pius IX, as a recognition of the faithfulness of the Bretons to the Catholic Church and to their duchess. She is considered the foundress of the Carmelite nuns of France. She was beatified by Pope Pius IX in 1866.

Nuno Álvares Pereira, O. Carm. (Religious)

(Portuguese pronunciation: ['nunu 'ałveɾɨʃ pɨ'ɾejɾe]; 24 June 1360 – 1 November 1431) was a Portuguese general of great success who had a decisive role in the 1383-1385 Crisis that assured Portugal's independence from Castile. He later became a mystic and was beatified by Pope Benedict XV, in 1918, and canonised by Pope Benedict XVI in 2009.[1]

Nuno Álvares Pereira is often referred to as the **Saint Constable** (Portuguese: *Santo Condestável*) or as **Saint Nuno of Saint Mary** (Portuguese: *São Nuno de Santa Maria*), his religious name.[2] He was count of Barcelos, Ourém and Arraiolos.

Álvares Pereira was beatified on 23 January 1918 by Pope Benedict XV.[4] He was celebrated liturgically on 1 April as an obligatory memorial by the Order of Carmelites and as an optional memorial by the Order of Discalced Carmelites.

Álvares Pereira had been on the point of being canonised by decree in 1940 by Pope Pius XII. According to a recent statement by the postulator general of the Carmelite Order, his canonisation was postponed for diplomatic reasons (the Portuguese ambassador indicated that the time was not right).[8]

On 3 July 2008 Pope Benedict XVI signed two decrees in Rome, promulgating the heroic virtues of Nuno Álvares Pereira and the authenticity of a miracle that had already been previously confirmed as such by medical and theological commissions. By this act, the pope formally canonised Friar Nuno de Santa Maria Álvares Pereira. The public celebration of his canonisation took place on 26 April 2009 in Saint Peter's Square in the Vatican City. The Carmelites now celebrate St Nuno on 6 November; the date also appointed for his feast in Portugal.

The Blessed Nuno Society is a mission society and prayer apostolate officially recognized by the Catholic Church as a diocesan Private Association of the Christian Faithful and affiliated with, the Catholic Diocese of Duluth, Minnesota.

Raphael of St. Joseph Kalinowski

(Polish: *Józef Kalinowski*, Lithuanian: *Rapolas Kalinauskas*) (1 September 1835 – 15 November 1907) was a Polish Discalced Carmelite friar inside the Russian partition of Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, in the city of Vilnius (Russian: Вильна). He was a teacher, engineer, prisoner of war, royal tutor, and priest, who founded many Carmelite monasteries around Poland after their suppression by the Russians.

Kalinowski was canonized by Pope John Paul II in 1991, the first man to be so recognized in the Order of Discalced Carmelites since John of the Cross.

Kalinowski's remains were originally kept in the monastery cemetery, but this caused difficulties because of the large

number of pilgrims who came visiting. So many of them took handfuls of dirt from the grave that the nuns had to keep replacing the earth and plants at the cemetery. His body was later moved to a tomb, but the pilgrims went there instead, often scratching with their hands at the plaster, just to have some relic to keep with them.[5] His remains were then moved to a chapel in Czerna, where they remain.[6]

Pope John Paul II beatified Kalinowski in 1983 in Kraków, in front of a crowd of over two million people. On 17 November 1991, he was canonized when, in St. Peter's Basilica, Pope John Paul II declared his boyhood hero a saint.[7] Rafał was the first friar in the Order of the Discalced Carmelites to have been canonized since co-founder John of the Cross (1542–1591) became a saint in 1726.

Kalinowski's feast day is celebrated on 19 November in the Discalced Carmelites order and on 20 November by the Catholic Church in Poland.

Catholics revere him as a patron saint of soldiers and officers of Poland[8] and also of Polish exiles in Siberia.

BLESSEDS DENIS OF THE NATIVITY, PRIEST,
AND REDEMPTUS OF THE CROSS, RELIGIOUS
Martyrs

Denis of the Nativity, a priest, called in the world Pierre Berthelot, was born in Honfleur in France in 1600. He was a cartographer and naval commander for the kings of Portugal and France before he joined the Discalced Carmelites in Goa in 1635. It was also at Goa that the Portuguese lay brother, Thomas Rodriguez da Cunha, born in 1598, had made his profession in 1615, taking the name Redemptus of the Cross. They were sent to the island of Sumatra (Indonesia), where, in the town of Achen (Aceh), they received the martyr’s crown on November 29, 1638.

Blessed Bartholomew Fanti

Bartholomew Fanti was born in Mantua: the year is unknown, but in 1452 he was already a Carmelite priest of the Congregation of Mantua. For thirty-five years at the Order's Church in Mantua he was spiritual father and rector of the Confraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for which he composed a Rule and Statutes. He is especially remembered for his love of the Eucharist. He died in 1495.

Bartolomeo Fanti (c. 1428 - 5 December 1495) was **an Italian Roman Catholic priest from the Carmelite order in Mantua.** Fanti served as the spiritual director and rector of a religious movement in his hometown and oversaw the establishment of their rule and statutes while himself serving as a novice

Bartolomeo Fanti was born in Mantua around 1428. He became a professed member of the Carmelite order at the age of seventeen at which point he received the white habit of the order.[1][2]

Fanti became the spiritual director and the rector of the Confraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on 1 January 1460 for which he also composed their rule and statues; he was even a member of that confraternity since 28 February 1452.[2] He was also the spiritual teacher of Giovanni Battista Spagnuolo and became well known for being an effective preacher with an ardent devotion to the Eucharist.[1] Fanti served as a novice master for the Carmelites at some stage in the latter half of his life.

He died on 5 December 1495 in Mantua.[2] His remains were relocated to another chapel in 1516 and again in 1783 to the church of Saint Mark in Mantua before being relocated for the final time to another chapel elsewhere in 1793 a decade later.

María de las Maravillas de Jesús

(4 November 1891 - 11 December 1974) (born **María de las Maravillas Pidal Chico de Guzmán**), in some contexts called just Saint **Maravillas de Jesús**,[1] was a Spanish Discalced Carmelite.[2] The Carmelite nun founded several houses of her order and even

set one up in India after serving a brief exile with other Carmelites due to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.[3][4]

Pope John Paul II canonized her during his apostolic visit in Madrid in 2003.

Saint Mary of the Angels (Religious)

Little Mary Fontanella, age six, schemed with her younger brother to imitate the saints and run away to live “in the desert.” But on the appointed day they slept in and spoiled their plans. A decade later, however, Mary entered a personal desert when she joined the Carmelite convent of St. Cristina at Turin, Italy. At first she was overcome with homesickness, detested the pattern of life, and did not get along with the novice mistress. But she persevered and was professed as Sister Mary of the Angels.

Then came an even more serious trial. An extended period of spiritual darkness engulfed Mary. And constant attacks from evil spirits and other diabolical manifestations intensified her desolation. But guided by a wise spiritual director; after three years, she finally emerged from her struggle to a more peaceful and deeper life of prayer.

Carmelite nun.

She was born Marianna Fontanella in Turin, Italy in 1661 to nobility. She was a distant cousin of St. Aloysius Gonzaga. At around six years old, Marianna already knew she had a vocation to the religious life. One day, she planned with her brother to run away, live in the desert, and imitate the saints. Unfortunately, they overslept and did not push through.

At age 12, she joined the Cistercian nuns, but when her father died soon after, she returned home to help her mother. Four years later, she entered the Discalced Carmelite community in Turin and took the name Mary of the Angels.

It was hard for her to live in community. She was homesick and was not fond of her novice mistress. In her seventh year in the monastery, she went through spiritual dryness. Demonic manifestations tested her.

With her spiritual director, she persevered in this aspect and then found interior peace. She entered into the deeper levels of prayer.

In time she became prioress and established a new house for the community in Moncalieri after being encouraged by Blessed Sebastian Valfre of the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. She intended to transfer there, but the people of Turin would not let her go. They valued her wisdom, even royalty went to her for advice.